

sk



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 United States Patent and Trademark Office
 Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
 P.O. Box 1450
 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/924,057	08/08/2001	Shell S. Simpson	10008239-1	1477

7590 12/07/2004
 HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
 Intellectual Property Administration
 P.O. Box 272400
 Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

ZHOU, TING

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2173

DATE MAILED: 12/07/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

sk

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/924,057

Applicant(s)

SIMPSON ET AL.

Examiner

Ting Zhou

Art Unit

2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 July 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-58 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-58 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed on 2 July 2004 have been received and entered. Claims 1-58 as amended are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 1, 9, 20, 26, 34, 41, 50 and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The added negative limitation of getting a direct or indirect reference to a destination "that is not predetermined by a current site" to the above independent claims is not explicitly described in the specification. Although the specification describes a reference to a destination that is based on user information in a user profile accessed via a user profile store in paragraph 0138 on page 50, it does not explicitly teach that a reference to a destination needs to be not predetermined by a current site.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Himmel et al. U.S. Patent 6,247,021.

Referring to claims 1 and 9, Himmel et al. teach a method and program product comprising the steps of receiving redirection initiation to redirect the browser (conducting a bookmark search from a general purpose search facility) (column 2, line 52 – column 3, line 10), getting a direct or indirect reference to a destination that is not predetermined by a current site and is based on user information in a user profile accessed via a user profile store (getting a reference to a destination, i.e., downloading a set of bookmarks to the browser; the downloaded bookmark set depends on customization information in the form of user profile information

when starting an account such that the destination of the redirection of the browser, i.e. whether a special set of advertiser bookmarks is downloaded to the client browser, depends on the user account's profile information) (column 6, line 55 – column 7, line 5 and column 8, lines 49-65), and causing the browser to browse to that destination (browsing to a destination, or downloading a set of bookmarks to the browser depends on the user customization information) (column 8, lines 49-65).

Referring to claims 2 and 11, Himmel et al. teach the reference being an opaque reference (column 2, lines 60-65 and column 8, lines 49-65).

Referring to claims 3 and 12, Himmel et al. teach the step of setting the destination reference (users setting the bookmark set, i.e. specifying an URL for the bookmark set) (column 5, lines 26-30 and column 9, lines 46-65).

Referring to claims 4 and 13, Himmel et al. teach the step of getting a reference comprises accessing a user profile to obtain the destination reference (the reference for the destination, i.e. the bookmark set downloaded to the browser depends on customization information in the form of user profile information when starting an account such that the destination of the redirection of the browser, i.e. whether a special set of advertiser bookmarks is downloaded to the client browser, depends on the user account's profile information) (column 6, line 65 - column 7, line 5 and column 8, lines 49-62).

Referring to claims 5 and 14, Himmel et al. teach the step of accessing a user profile comprises the step of accessing a user profile store (user accounts containing user profile information) and invoking a method in the user profile store to access the user profile (column 8, lines 49-62).

Referring to claims 6 and 16, Himmel et al. teach the reference being a URL (column 3, lines 6-9 and column 7, lines 19-21).

Referring to claim 7, Himmel et al. teach the step of displaying a plurality of selectable destination redirection indicators to the user in order to select a redirection destination (a list of bookmark sets satisfying the user query) (column 2, line 66 - column 3, line 9).

Referring to claim 8, Himmel et al. teach a method for displaying at least one of the selectable designators based on whether the user is inside or outside of a firewall (whether the user is an authorized user, i.e. user has an authenticated client identifier) (column 6, line 65 - column 7, line 5).

Referring to claims 10 and 15, Himmel et al. teach a first method for providing an opaque reference for the destination to the web content (displaying a list of bookmark sets matching the user query) and a second method to cause the browser to browse to the destination (selecting a bookmark set and downloading the selected bookmark set to the client browser) (column 2, line 52 - column 3, line 9).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 17-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Himmel et al. U.S. Patent 6,247,021 and Roosen et al. U.S. Publication 2002/0036793.

Referring to claim 17, Himmel et al. teach all of the limitations as applied to claim 9 above. Specifically, Himmel et al. teach the redirection of the browser upon a direct or indirect reference (Himmel et al.: column 2, lines 52-67, column 3, lines 1-10 and column 6, lines 55-67). However, Himmel et al. fail to explicitly teach the web content calling the destination method when a print designator from web content displayed at the browser in the imaging client is indicated. Roosen et al. teach redirecting the browser to a destination (Roosen et al.: page 6, paragraph 0100 and Figure 14) similar to that of Himmel et al. In addition, Roosen et al. further teach calling the destination method when a print designator from web content displayed at the browser in the imaging client is indicated (selecting a printer from a list of printers and displaying the status of the selected printer and printing documents to the printer) (Roosen et al.: page 3, paragraph 0050-0053, page 6, paragraph 0103-0104 and further shown in Figures 3, 12, 15 and 16). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Himmel et al. and Roosen et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the browser redirection method based on user profile information of Himmel et al. to include the activation of the method upon a print function taught by Roosen et al. It would have been obvious to make such a combination in order to facilitate network printing from remotely generated interactive print jobs so that waiting times are reduced; for example, this combination allows print jobs from specific users to be sent to specific printers, i.e. according to customized user profile information in order to minimize waiting time.

Referring to claim 18, Himmel et al., as modified, teach a selectable designator is displayed at the browser for each of a plurality of different destination methods (pull-down list of selectable printers) (Roosen et al.: page 6, paragraph 0103 and Figure 15).

Referring to claim 19, Himmel et al. teach a method for displaying at least one of the selectable designators based on whether the imaging client is inside or outside of a firewall (whether the user is an authorized user, i.e. user has an authenticated client identifier) (Himmel et al.: column 6, line 65 - column 7, line 5).

Referring to claims 20, 26, 34 and 41, Himmel et al. teach a method and program product comprising the steps of receiving redirection initiation to redirect the browser (conducting a bookmark search from a general purpose search facility) (Himmel et al.: column 2, line 52 – column 3, line 10), getting a direct or indirect reference to a destination that is not predetermined by a current site and is based on user information in a user profile accessed via a user profile store (getting a reference to a destination, i.e., downloading a set of bookmarks to the browser; the downloaded bookmark set depends on customization information in the form of user profile information when starting an account such that the destination of the redirection of the browser, i.e. whether a special set of advertiser bookmarks is downloaded to the client browser, depends on the user account's profile information) (Himmel et al.: column 6, line 55 – column 7, line 5 and column 8, lines 49-65), and causing the browser to browse to that destination (browsing to a destination, or downloading a set of bookmarks to the browser depends on the user customization information) (Himmel et al.: column 8, lines 49-65). However, Himmel et al. fail to explicitly teach the destination being a printer list destination. Roosen et al. teach redirecting the browser to a destination (Roosen et al.: page 6, paragraph 0100 and Figure 14) similar to that

of Himmel et al. In addition, Roosen et al. further teach redirecting the browser to a printer list destination (selecting a printer from a list of printer and displaying the status of the selected printer and printing documents to the printer) (Roosen et al.: page 3, paragraph 0047-0053, page 6, paragraph 0103-0104 and further shown in Figures 3, 12, 15 and 16). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Himmel et al. and Roosen et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the browser redirection method based on user profile information of Himmel et al. to include the printer list destination taught by Roosen et al. It would have been obvious to make such a combination in order to facilitate network printing from remotely generated interactive print jobs so that waiting times are reduced; for example, this combination allows print jobs from specific users to be sent to specific printers, i.e. according to customized user profile information in order to minimize waiting time.

Referring to claim 50, Himmel et al. teach a method comprising the steps of receiving redirection initiation to redirect the browser (conducting a bookmark search from a general purpose search facility) (Himmel et al.: column 2, line 52 – column 3, line 10), getting a direct or indirect reference to a destination that is not predetermined by a current site and is based on user information in a user profile accessed via a user profile store (getting a reference to a destination, i.e., downloading a set of bookmarks to the browser; the downloaded bookmark set depends on customization information in the form of user profile information when starting an account such that the destination of the redirection of the browser, i.e. whether a special set of advertiser bookmarks is downloaded to the client browser, depends on the user account's profile information) (Himmel et al.: column 6, line 55 – column 7, line 5 and column 8, lines 49-65), and causing the browser to browse to that destination (browsing to a destination, or downloading

a set of bookmarks to the browser depends on the user customization information) (Himmel et al.: column 8, lines 49-65). However, Himmel et al. fail to explicitly teach the destination being a printnow destination. Roosen et al. teach redirecting the browser to a destination (Roosen et al.: page 6, paragraph 0100 and Figure 14) similar to that of Himmel et al. In addition, Roosen et al. further teach redirecting the browser to a printnow destination (users selects, or references a printer for performing automatic print jobs, printing files which do not require further action by the user) (Roosen et al.: page 2, paragraph 0024 and page 6, paragraph 0103 and Figures 15-16). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Himmel et al. and Roosen et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the browser redirection method based on user profile information of Himmel et al. to include the printnow destination taught by Roosen et al. It would have been obvious to make such a combination in order to facilitate network printing from remotely generated interactive print jobs so that waiting times are reduced; for example, this combination allows print jobs from specific users to be sent to specific printers, i.e. according to customized user profile information in order to minimize waiting time.

Referring to claims 21, 28, 35, 43 and 51, Himmel et al. teach the reference being an opaque reference (column 2, lines 60-65 and column 8, lines 49-65).

Referring to claims 22, 30, 37, 44 and 52, Himmel et al., as modified, teach the step of getting a reference comprises accessing a user profile (the reference for the destination, i.e. the bookmark set downloaded to the browser depends on customization information in the form of user profile information when starting an account such that the destination of the redirection of the browser, i.e. whether a special set of advertiser bookmarks is downloaded to the client

browser, depends on the user account's profile information) (Himmel et al.: column 6, line 65 - column 7, line 5 and column 8, lines 49-62) to obtain the printer destination reference (Roosen et al.: page 3, paragraph 0047-0053, page 6, paragraph 0103-0104 and further shown in Figures 3, 12, 15 and 16).

Referring to claims 23, 38, 45 and 53, Himmel et al. teach the step of accessing a user profile comprises the step of accessing a user profile store (user accounts containing user profile information) and invoking a method in the user profile store to access the user profile) (column 8, lines 49-62).

Referring to claims 24, 39 and 54, Himmel et al., as modified, teach the step of displaying a plurality of selectable printer and printer list destination redirection indicators to the user in order to select a redirection destination (pull-down list of selectable printers) (Roosen et al.: page 6, paragraph 0103 and further shown in Figure 15).

Referring to claims 25, 40, 49 and 55, Himmel et al. teach a method for displaying at least one of the selectable designators based on whether the imaging client is inside or outside of a firewall (whether the user is an authorized user, i.e. user has an authenticated client identifier) (column 6, line 65 - column 7, line 5).

Referring to claims 27, 31, 42 and 46, Himmel et al., as modified, teach a first method for providing an opaque reference for the printer list destination to the web content (reference to the list of printers) (Roosen et al.: page 6, paragraph 0103 and further shown by reference character "41" in Figure 15) and a second method to cause the browser to browse to the printer destination (selecting a printer from the list of printers and displaying status information regarding the

printer on the browser) (Roosen et al.: page 3, paragraphs 0049-0053 and further shown in Figure 16).

Referring to claim 29, Himmel et al., as modified, teach a method that may be called to set the printer list destination reference in the printer list destination method (selecting a printer from the printer list) (Roosen et al.: page 3, paragraph 0050 and page 6, paragraph 0103 and further shown in Figure 16).

Referring to claims 32 and 47, Himmel et al., as modified, teach the web content calls the printer list destination method when a print designator from web content displayed at the browser in the imaging client is indicated (when the pull-down menu containing the list of printer destinations is selected) (Roosen et al.: page 6, paragraph 0103 and further shown in Figures 15 and 16).

Referring to claim 33, Himmel et al., as modified, teach the reference for the printer list (Roosen et al.: page 3, paragraph 0047-0053, page 6, paragraph 0103-0104 and further shown in Figures 3, 12, 15 and 16) is a URL (Himmel et al.: column 3, lines 6-9 and column 7, lines 19-21).

Referring to claim 36, Himmel et al., as modified, teach the step of setting the (users setting the bookmark set, i.e. specifying an URL for the bookmark set) (Himmel et al.: column 5, lines 26-30 and column 9, lines 46-65) printer destination reference (Roosen et al.: Figures 15 and 16).

Referring to claim 48, Himmel et al., as modified, teach a selectable designator is displayed at the browser for each of a plurality of different destination methods (pull-down list of selectable printers) (Roosen et al.: page 6, paragraph 0103 and Figure 15).

Referring to claim 56, Himmel et al. teach a program product comprising getting a direct or indirect reference to a destination using settings that are not predetermined by a current site and are based on user information in a use profile accessed via a user profile store, and cause a browser to browse to that URL destination (getting a reference to a destination, i.e., downloading a set of bookmarks to the browser; the downloaded bookmark set depends on customization information in the form of user profile information when starting an account such that the destination of the redirection of the browser, i.e. whether a special set of advertiser bookmarks is downloaded to the client browser, depends on the user account's profile information) (Himmel et al.: column 2, line 52 – column 3, line 10, column 6, line 55 – column 7, line 5 and column 8, lines 49-65). However, Himmel et al. fail to explicitly teach a print now destination method that will print using preset settings. Roosen et al. teach causing a program product comprising causing a browser to browse to a destination (Roosen et al.: page 6, paragraph 0100 and Figure 14) similar to that of Himmel et al. In addition, Roosen et al. further teach a print now destination method that will print using preset settings (users select, or reference a printer for performing automatic print jobs, printing files which do not require further action by the user) (Roosen et al.: page 2, paragraph 0024 and page 6, paragraph 0103 and Figures 15-16). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Himmel et al. and Roosen et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the browser redirection method based on user profile information of Himmel et al. to include the printnow destination taught by Roosen et al. It would have been obvious to make such a combination in order to facilitate network printing from remotely generated interactive print jobs so that waiting times are reduced; for example, this combination allows print jobs from specific users to be sent to

specific printers, i.e. according to customized user profile information in order to minimize waiting time.

Referring to claim 57, Himmel et al., as modified, teach the preset printer settings at the PRINTNOW destination (automatic print jobs, printing files that have present settings and do not require further action by the user) (Roosen et al.: page 2, paragraph 0024 and page 6, paragraph 0103 and Figures 15-16) are associated with identification information from a user profile (user accounts containing user profile information) (Himmel et al.: column 8, lines 49-62).

Referring to claim 58, Himmel et al., as modified, teach a selection method for always providing the reference to the PRINTNOW destination if predetermined criteria have been met (user has access to all the information in the web server, including the list of destination printers when the user's login information have been authorized) (Roosen et al.: page 6, paragraph 0100).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-58 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

6. As a first note, applicant's arguments with regards to the Roosen reference failing to teach getting a direct or indirect reference to a destination that is not predetermined by a current site and is based on user information in a user profile accessed via a user profile store have been fully considered but are now moot in view of the new grounds of rejection over Himmel et al. (U.S. Patent 6,247,021).

7. With respect to the Himmel et al. reference, applicant asserts that Himmel does not teach a destination that “is based on user information in a user profile accessed via a user profile store.” The examiner respectfully disagrees. Himmel et al. teach causing the client browser to redirect to a destination, i.e. download a bookmark set to the client browser, as recited in column 2, line 52 – column 3, line 10. Furthermore, Himmel et al. teach the set of bookmarks that is downloaded to the browser depends on the customization information from a user profile store, i.e. database of user profile information collected as part of starting an account, as recited in column 8, lines 49-65; in other words, a customized set of bookmarks can be downloaded to a client browser depending on his client identifier, or user information, not the current site.

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

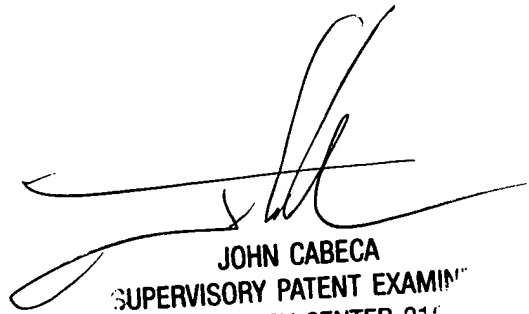
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ting Zhou whose telephone number is (571) 272-4058. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:30 am - 6:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached at (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-4058.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

17 November 2004



JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2173